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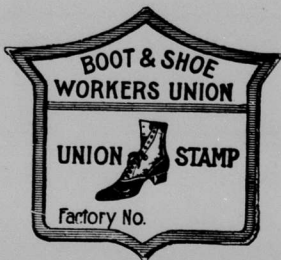
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 26, 1913.

JEW IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.
FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY.
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INCREASE OF LAND RENT.
ACCIDENT BOARD'S REPORT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913.

No. 33

The Jew in the Labor Movement

By JENNIE McGOUGH

The action of Rabbi Nieto in declining the request of a member of his congregation to refrain from addressing a gathering of striking cloakmakers is in keeping with what the Jews have done for the labor movement since its earliest inception.

In every great strike of workmen for the betterment of conditions the Jew has been prominently identified.

In the early days of the clothing industry in the United States, Jewish immigrants were the victims of a pernicious sweating system in which low wages and unsanitary living and working conditions aroused them to a realization of the need of organization. But progress in unionizing these trades was slow owing to the introduction of cheap female labor and the extreme poverty of the workers.

During the last fifteen years there has been a most wonderful awakening in the ranks of these women competitors. Most of them are today organized workers. The unions of the garment makers and glove workers are composed of enthusiastic girls of a high order of intelligence who are untiring boosters for unionism and the union label. Jewish workers are largely represented in these unions.

As a member of the Woman's Trade Union League in Chicago it was the privilege of the writer to come in contact with many of the brightest women in the trade union movement. The league draws no social lines. When a representative of the Scrubwoman's Union wishes to address the chair she is accorded the same respectful attention that is given Margaret Haley of the Schoolteachers' Association. And prominent among the speakers on the floor at every meeting are Jewish representatives of the various trades and professions.

In the recent great factory strikes in the East, Jewish and Irish girls fought side by side in the forefront of every battle. As pickets they were roughly dealt with, arrested and thrown into prison; but through their indomitable pluck and the cleverness with which they conducted their campaigns against unfair employers they won the sympathy of influential women and such men as Theodore Roosevelt, whose interest in their cause forced settlements which otherwise might have been long delayed.

Statistics of the total number of Jewish workers who are organized trade unionists are not available at the present writing. But it is known that in 1905 the United Hebrew Trades of the State of New York alone comprised upwards of 26,000 union men and women, leaving out of consideration the thousands who were members of non-Jewish organizations.

In the local strike of the cloakmakers, Jewish girls are leading the fight. They are asking their employers for a minimum wage for women, recognition of the union and better sanitary conditions in the shops. Now that the San Francisco Labor Council has endorsed their action and Rabbi Nieto has publicly expressed his belief in the justice of their cause, there can be little doubt as to the ultimate victory of these plucky girl strikers.

The Labor Council, notoriously conservative in the matter of strikes, has shown a fine generosity in giving its endorsement and financial backing to these girls, who struck without the formality of asking advice, depending on public sentiment to win their fight. Women wage earners, being new in the trade union movement, are bound to make some mistakes at first. But we expect our brothers in the industrial world, to whom we owe our enthusiasm for the cause, to assist us over the rough places in our journey with them to the goal of organized labor.

The Jews as a race are a most wonderful people. Oppressed and scorned from the early ages of Christianity their inherent love of justice and fair play has made of them the greatest fighters of the human family. Physical prowess alone does not entitle a man to be called a great fighter. The fighting Jew is a fighter in the true sense of the word. Down the ages these brave people have been battling against oppression, obstacles of birth, circumstance, en-

vironment, bigotry and prejudice. In European countries, prior to the early years of the nineteenth century, Jews were not permitted to hold land, and guild laws and other restrictions hindered their becoming artisans. Hence their entrance into commerce and their emigration in large numbers to England and America.

Always colonists, even in their native countries in Europe, the trade union movement in America appealed strongly to the Jews.

Some of the world's greatest statesmen, philosophers and philanthropists have been Jews. Jacob Riis, our foremost sociologist, is a Jew. And our own Sam Gompers, the honored president of the American Federation of Labor, is a Jew—a typical fighting Jew who is one of the gentlest of men.

The fight oppression and injustice is as natural for the Jew as for the Irishman. It is a trite saying that an Irishman never runs from a fight. It is equally true, if not so trite, that the Jew inherits fighting blood from ages of oppressed ancestors, which enables him from earliest youth to defend himself against all odds.

As an instance of the ability of the young Jew to take care of himself, it is remembered that in the days when musical extravaganza began to displace the good old comic opera, the manager of a large production playing in Chicago picked up a homeless waif, aged 9, whom he found singing and cake-walking to a street audience, and sent him out on the road with a No. 2 company. The little fellow, who had been sleeping in doorways and in parks for several months prior to his theatrical engagement, presented a disheveled and unkempt appearance at the first road rehearsal. But his act—he was billed as "Ikie Goldstein, the foremost child actor of the world"—proved to be the big hit of the show. At first, little Ikie, good-natured to a fault, and always happy, was a great favorite with the company. But jealousy of the boy's success soon developed among the older performers, both men and women, and Ikie, noticing their sarcasm and ill feeling, evinced a disposition to fight back. They sometimes referred to him as a "dirty little Jew" in his hearing, on which occasions Ikie would land on the offender and tear and scratch and hold on like a young tiger. And in every verbal conflict with his elders he invariably came out with colors flying.

Among those who loved the child was the youngest girl in the company. And the story of their meeting and parting is so unusual that the writer may perhaps be pardoned for recording it here as a tribute to his memory.

At the first rehearsal the boy, after going through his act to the satisfaction of the stage director, stood off in "the wings" and watched the others. The members of the chorus were standing or sitting about the stage in the order of their assignment for the last entrance when little Ikie stole quietly up behind one who was seated at the extreme end of the line and putting his tiny arms about her neck whispered in her ear: "I have nobody to love me. Will you be my sister?" And the girl, herself a homeless waif who had slept in churches and in parks when no other shelter was available, took the child to her heart at once and forever, and between them all the remaining days of his life there existed the most complete sympathy. The boy did not need a sister as a protector; he craved love and understood the need of it. After a bath and a complete outfit of clothing Ikie kept himself immaculately neat ever afterward. He was a handsome child of the fair-haired, blue-eyed type. But one day two years later while the other members of the company were attending rehearsal—Ikie being his own stage manager, seldom rehearsed—the precious child while playing in the railroad yards was run over and killed by a switch engine. "Sister" was the first to reach him, just as he regained consciousness long enough to whisper, so low that only she could hear: "Sister, don't be so sorry for me. I'm not afraid to die."

That child actor was a typical Jew.

FUNCTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY.

As a contribution to the solution of the question: "What are the proper functions of the judiciary," the following extract is taken from the University of Pennsylvania Law Review, February, 1911, in a note appended to an article, entitled Rylands v. Fletcher, dealing with the development of the law relating to liability of an owner for use of his property resulting in damage to his neighbor's property, irrespective of fault or negligence of the owner. Francis H. Bohlen is the writer of said article and the note referred to reads as follows:

"The function of the court is not, and never has been, to administer hard and fast rules of law irrespective of their effect upon the body politic. On the contrary, it is to adapt itself to new conditions and, in dealing with the new questions constantly presented in a changing civilization, to formulate rules of conduct by which modern life can be properly regulated. It should not run counter to the settled convictions of the community and so impose the dead conceptions of the past upon the living activities of the present day.

"It is inevitable that the decisions of each kind of case should depend not only upon the underlying fundamental principles of justice which have crystallized into definite rules of law, but also upon a careful consideration of the social needs of the time, and upon the then settled opinion upon social and economic questions. A failure to recognize the fact, that in many lines of decision there exists this double question, has led to many defects in the administration of the law and to much confusion in the statement of it. It has led to defects in administration because courts too often regarded the particular application of a rule of law to a particular situation at a particular time and in a particular place as itself creating a new rule of law, as such, rigid and inflexible, when in fact the particular application of the rule to that fact has been determined solely by the necessities of the then existing civilization, which again is determined by the opinion then prevalent as to what is necessary and useful, itself a question depending upon the political, social and economic doctrines accepted at the time. Thus the rigidity naturally and properly incident to a rule of law is given to an economic theory which was perhaps beneficial and necessary under conditions then existing, or was at the least so regarded when the decision was rendered, and thus the practical application of obsolete theories is preserved long after they have been utterly repudiated by the average intelligent man and have become to be regarded as positively harmful by popular opinion. Even though the economic view has not been changed, it is often applied when the change of conditions is such as to render its application repugnant to the very theory in which the practice originated. Confusion has been introduced in the statement of the law by disregarding the twofold nature of the question presented in such cases, for as both public opinion and social conditions differ in different localities and at different times, it is quite evident that, though the rule of law applied may be the same, entirely different results may be reached, thus creating an apparently hopeless conflict of authority.

"It may, perhaps, be doubted whether judicial opinion itself usually represents the opinion of the precise time in which it is expressed. There are two causes operating to prevent it from doing so. An individual's opinion on such subjects is usually developed in early manhood and tends to crystallize after middle age into creeds, to question which appears almost sacrilege; and, therefore, the opinion of judges, usually persons well past middle age, would normally represent educated public opinions of a somewhat earlier period. Second, the judicial attitude of rever-

ence for authority and precedent, naturally, and in the writer's opinion, properly cause the court to regard the decisions of their predecessors, even in such questions, prima facie binding upon them; in fact, they are seldom disregarded until the private convictions of the court and the pressure of public opinion prove them unsound as applied to existing conditions."

CONDEMN SUPERVISORS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at an enthusiastic meeting of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union:

Whereas, The preservation of our means of subsistence compel us to resist, with every moral and legal force at our command, the domination of an Oriental industrial conquest that threatens to undermine the welfare of the white population, particularly the wage earners of our city and State; and under whose insidious growth no free born man or woman of our race can live and maintain Caucasian standards; and

Whereas, The laundry industry is peculiarly susceptible to the ascendancy of this unequal competition and whose alarming influx has forced our workers, owners and drivers to close up ranks and unite under the banner of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, whose purpose is the education of our people upon the ultimate dangers resulting from the encouraging and supporting of Asiatic competition; and

Whereas, Our white men and women are justified in demanding that the influence and moral support of our municipal legislators shall at all times be directed toward the safeguarding of our white home industry; and

Whereas, The following Supervisors: Mauzy, Koshland, Caglieri and Murphy, seeking to be returned to office, have upon two recent occasions and regardless of their anti-election pledges of sympathy and fidelity to the cause we espouse, voted to permit the advancement of Japanese competition to the detriment of every white man and woman engaged in the same industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we appeal to our fellow trade unionists and believers in the maintenance of Caucasian standards to do their utmost to encompass the defeat of these candidates at the coming primary; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be given the widest possible circulation.

Fraternally,

JAS. MORRISON, Sec.

F. R. ANGOVE, Pres.

Laundry Wagon Drivers' Local No. 256.

I. B. of T.

ASSIST STRIKING UNIONS TO WIN.

By overwhelming vote the San Francisco Labor Council decided last Friday evening to request every affiliated union to levy weekly ten cents assessment on its members for the benefit of unions of this city now on strike for better conditions. Unions, whose strikes have been previously indorsed by the Council and who are to be thus supported, are the Press Feeders, Printing Pressmen, Cloak Makers, and the A. F. of L. unions of the Light and Power Council.

This action of the Council was taken upon the recommendation of its executive committee and is in line with the policy of the local labor movement to oppose with all vigor possible any and all attempts to involve it in any general or extensive struggle between the forces of labor and capital. Whenever the skirmishing lines become so extended as to indicate some general move of the opposing side to engage and defeat individual unions in detail, it becomes the bounden duty of organized labor as a whole to unite and nip every such attempt in the bud and render whatever financial assistance may be necessary to

help the individual unions engaged in such unequal struggle.

If all unions do their duty, a fund of nearly \$7000 will be raised weekly for the purpose. This fund will be handled directly by the Labor Council, and the assessments will be kept on until the strikes are won. Let it not be said of San Francisco that the local labor movement either cannot or will not finance its own strikes.

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"WHAT SHALL THE ANSWER BE?"

The recall movement of State Senator Owens of Richmond, Cal., is progressing splendidly. Recent events indicate that the champion double-crosser has begun to realize that the publication of a part of his disgraceful record in the Legislature will end his career as a statesman. Instead of replying to the charges that he freely broke his written promises to labor and repeatedly violated his party's platform pledges he attempts to fool the voters by continuing his famous legislative process of side-stepping and evading the issue.

Fortunately, however, no one can fool the people all the time, not even a politician as slippery as Senator Owens.

The "Star" of San Francisco, the leading Democratic weekly of the State, is among those who want to know why the misrepresentative from Richmond does not answer the charges. To quote from the "Star":

"What is the trouble with Senator Owens, that he can't discuss 'the question before the house' in the matter of the recall petition being circulated against him? He knows well enough that the 'Owens Law' is not in question, and that the liquor fight doesn't enter into the fight against him. Yet he is trying to hide behind the falsehood that the attempt to recall him is made because of the saloon legislation for which he is responsible, and that it comes in great part from 'disgruntled divekeepers.'"

"The charges against Senator Owens are, as he well knows, that at twenty-nine roll calls in the Senate on progressive and labor measures, Senator Owens was absent sixteen times and eleven times voted against them, which was the worst record made by any member of the Senate. The last two days of the session he dodged or was absent on 113 roll calls.

"Senator Owens fathered an amendment to the Boynton Workmen's Compensation Bill that would have made industrial insurance an impossibility; just what the insurance companies wanted. He voted against the Water Conservation Bill, to assist the power companies; he voted to limit the scope of the Women's Eight-Hour law and stayed away on final passage of the bill; he voted against mining inspection and against improved working conditions in mines, to please mining corporations. These are some of the reasons why labor is seeking to recall Senator Owens.

"Is he guilty as charged? What answer does he make to that question?"

The effort of Senator Owens to lug the universally despised "divekeeper" into this recall fight is a most contemptible trick, but it will help to give many an inkling of his true caliber. When it comes to a comparison of the average "divekeeper" with Senator Owens some points will appear odious but in others the "divekeeper" is a shade ahead of the statesman from Richmond. Enough said.

Let us try to induce Senator Owens to discuss his legislative career—his reasons for violating his pledges and his excuses for dodging the numerous important roll calls. That kind of a discussion will be preferred by his constituents and will save us from the necessity of dwelling upon his shortcomings in other respects. But if he attempts to make his defense by shifting the discussion to subjects other than those dealt with in the recall petition he will probably soon find himself wallowing and sinking in a morass of his own making.

This is not a threat—but a warning!

(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBURG.

Legislative Agent, California State Federation of Labor, at the 40th Session of the California Legislature.

316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, Cal.

OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

By F. X. Weinschenk.

The reason why railroads and other public utilities are not owned by the people in common in England and the colonies and countries controlled by the English monarchical government, as is the case in other civilized nations of the world, can best be understood by a study of the policy of that government and the system it employs in finance and commerce.

While all monarchical governments have a more or less complicated machine built up about the rulers, they can only be considered as imitators of the English government, which is composed of a powerful financial syndicate whose origin dates back several centuries. The financial foundation of this government syndicate dates back to the first concessions made of large estates in England, Ireland, etc., by the crown to members of the royal family. These estates have been handed down from generation to generation invariably from the father to the eldest son and from king to king, the estates going with the title rather than the individual. The owner may be considered as holding the property in escrow. The property is a part of the title and goes with the title. The title bestowed by the government is the handle by which the property is held in entail. From this may be seen that this entail property is a fixed and continuous asset of the government syndicate's treasury. This part of the system in its original form has been carried down to the present age, the foundation for this entail treasury being laid by the ruler granting concessions to some royal figurehead who posed as escrow-holder before the world, while it has in reality reverted back to the grantors for the ruler's use.

This treasury, owing to its continuous entail feature from its beginning to this day, should be designated as "entail treasury." However, in order to be more in line with present-day practices and to make it more clearly understood, we shall designate this treasury hereafter as an "English syndicate" or English syndicate treasury. While called "English government syndicate," it should not be considered as a part of the government treasury in which the people of England or any country controlled by the English government have a part, but as the private purse or treasury of the king, royalty, Lord Rothschild, etc.

By a careful study of this English syndicate from its beginning to the present day, or by a study of the head or government syndicate downward or outward into the colonies, including the United States, it will be revealed that the English government plays a dual role, acting as a government for subjects under its control and power, and at the same time acting as the middleman among them, by owning and controlling railroads and other public utilities, acting as a go-between between the borrower and lender by the control of finance, etc., all of which is carried on with the aid of special privileged members of the government syndicate's secret organization. The king and those forming this monarchical government thus hold their financial interests with certain members of the government syndicate's secret organization, instead of the people, subject to the government. The interests of this "syndicate" treasury are looked after and managed by some of the shrewdest Jews in the old world, who are generally referred to as the House of Rothschild. It is this "House of Rothschild" that also manipulates and manages the government affairs of state, while the officials pose rather as figureheads, spending much of their time in amusements, court functions, etc. For handling both matters of state and the "Syndicate" treasury interests, the House of Rothschild has complete control of the "Syndicate's" news agency, known under the name of Reuter's Agency.

What the House of Rothschild representing the "English Syndicate" in Paris is on the European continent, the House of Morgan in New York is on the American continent. If the American government desires to do something worth while, the opportunity is at hand to investigate whether or not this country secured liberty and independence at the time of the American Revolution. Independence can not be claimed if a mortgage on this country was retained by the English government syndicate secretly or indirectly holding and controlling public utilities. The question to consider is how was this lien on the country obtained and retained. There is nothing in Congress pulling wool over its eyes by investigating professional witnesses. Definite and satisfactory results should follow a study of the system employed in international banking and stock brokerage by the House of J. Pierpont Morgan and Company of New York. This study could be made in the best and most satisfactory manner by a special committee sent from or by Congress. It should certainly prove of interest to learn who owns public utilities in this country.

CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Following is the program to be observed at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor which will convene in Fresno on Monday, October 6th, at 10 o'clock:

Morning—Convention called to order at 10 o'clock.

The fourteenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be called to order at Old Armory Hall by T. C. Vickers, president of the Fresno Labor Council, who will introduce Alva E. Snow, Mayor of Fresno, who will deliver the address of welcome to the assembled delegates and visitors.

Evening—Public reception of delegates at Fulton-Grand Central Hotel.

Tuesday Morning—Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock. Reports of committees and regular business.

Afternoon—Trolley ride through Fresno. Take cars opposite Southern Pacific depot.

Evening—Grand Ball at Old Armory Hall at 8:30 o'clock.

Wednesday morning—Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock. Regular order of business.

Afternoon—Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock. Regular order of business.

Evening—Entertainment of delegates and visitors at the Princess Theatre at 9 o'clock.

Thursday morning—Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock. Regular order of business.

Afternoon—Automobile trip over the famous nine-mile Kearney Boulevard to the Kearney Estate.

Evening—Banquet at Old Armory Hall, 8:30 o'clock.

Friday morning—Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock. Regular order of business.

Afternoon Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock. Regular order of business. Selection of next convention city. Election of officers.

Evening—Personal entertainment of delegates.

IN EXPLANATION OF RECORD.

On roll call number 5 of Supervisors' Record as published in the last issue, Supervisor Payot is given sole credit as introducer of a resolution to set aside \$2500 for relief of indigents. Supervisor Koshland claims also credit for this item, on the ground that he originated the proposition and took it up both before the Finance Committee and the Public Welfare Committee. Payot presented the resolution merely as chairman of the committee to which Koshland's proposition had been referred. The journal of the board's proceedings, however, does not show above facts for the date from which roll call number 5 is taken.

THEO. JOHNSON,

Sec'y, Law and Legislative Committee.

INCREASE OF LAND RENT.

By Richard Caverly.

No. 2.

In the background, unobserved by many, is the fact that land—space—upon which the men, women and children of America must live, work and play, is rapidly becoming more and more valuable. Its income-bearing power is growing from day to day.

Still further, the great and growing volume of rents of various kinds is thrown upon the shoulders of business and ultimately upon those of the consumer, an inert burden which is in no small way responsible for the high cost of living.

Land rents, rural and urban, have been swiftly rising during the last two or three decades.

In addition to this must be mentioned a multitude of various classified gains from monopoly and special privileges.

Every wide-awake American must admit that monopoly is today a potent factor in the business world; it can no longer be neglected in any careful study of prices, or any adequate discussion of the increased cost of living. Indeed, industry in the United States is handicapped by an enormous burden of fictitious values, stocks and bonds, and unnecessary taxation.

The rapid trend away from the small business units and competition, towards the large business unit and the control of prices by means of combination and agreement furnish a favorable opportunity to increase the returns from capital actually sunk in the business and to capitalize those extraordinary returns into stocks and bonds, bearing interest charges labor must pay.

The leveling force of competition has lost its potency in most lines of industrial activity; and as yet we are groping in the dark for a substitute. The existence of enormous returns upon fictitious values and unique opportunities alongside of low wages and poverty and misery, emphasize the need of a radical change in our social system, and our mode of taxation. Not only is the amount of the annual national income or dividend which goes to private individuals in the form of rent or of monopoly returns increasing, but the total has already assumed vast proportions.

Since 1870 our population has increased from 38,000,000 to 98,000,000, or about 150 per cent, while property has increased in the same time from \$30,000,000,000 to \$125,000,000,000, or 300 per cent. The per capita of wealth has increased during this time from \$775 to \$1500. Much of this wealth had its origin in what is called unearned increment, the value that comes to land by the increase of population.

This part of the wealth of the country was not created by the owners, but has resulted from the productive energy and enterprise of the community in general. It has accrued through the sweat of the brow of others and without toil on the part of those who enjoy it: it should, therefore, be used for the common good of all the people.

John Moody, a competent and conservative authority, not long ago estimated that about one-half of the wealth of the nation was not "created" wealth; it was fictitious or paper wealth. But men are deriving incomes from this paper wealth, and society is quietly paying the bill, while prices rise. Professor Davenport avers that "it is probably not going too far to assert that two-thirds of the durable property basis of income in the country are nothing else than this capitalization of privilege or capitalization of predation." The annual increase in land values in the city of New York is greater than the cost of carrying on the city government. The average value per front foot of the best business property in that city is, say \$20,000, or approximately \$8,000,000 per acre.

Assuming a net income of 4 per cent to the land owner, the net annual rent from from one acre would be \$320,000. This income is approximately equal to the income of 640 wage earners earning the average wage now paid in the United States.

Surplus wealth is a lever which may be used to obstruct or to promote material prosperity. It may reduce labor to the verge of starvation, to anarchy and revolt; or it may elevate labor to a condition of co-operative industrial brotherhood. Surplus wealth owners, through combination, can, and do increase prices.

If the passive factor of production, the earth and its riches—consisting of farms, ore bodies, city lots, and all other forms of natural resources—be subject to private monopoly, then surplus wealth will flow toward such opportunities for investments. It will do so for the greater safety, the more certain profits, and the less attention.

But such investments depend for returns on tribute wrung from labor, and progressively they make for lower wages in proportion to products.

If, on the other hand, the community were to absorb monopoly land values, into the common wealth, surplus wealth could only be invested in promoting the activities of the active factor of production—labor.

Increasing pressure of this kind would tend first to elevate wages to the highest economic point, the full earnings the wage receives, and then resolve every industry into a form of co-operation in which the employees would be the stockholders and thereby their own employers.

STRIKEBREAKERS FOR RUSSIA.

A correspondent writing from the St. Petersburg metal workers states: The strike among the employees of the firm of G. A. Lessner, machinery manufacturer, has already lasted three months. This strike was brought on by the refusal of the employers to dismiss Foreman Laue. Laue had, without any grounds, denounced a youth, Strongin, as a thief, with the result that the latter committed suicide. The firm is supported by the Employers' Federation. The workers in the other factories are with the strikers. We now learn that the firm is seeking to obtain strikebreakers from abroad, and request the organizations to make a note of this.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces another great bill for next week with six entirely new acts. Saharet, the beautiful Australian and continental danseuse, who created probably the greatest terpsichorean furore that Europe has known in recent years, has been specially brought from Paris by the Orpheum Circuit and will make her first appearance in this city. Her program will include a Minuette, Danse Sarbaja, La Panaderos and Tango Argentino. She will be assisted by Senor J. Florido, a dancer of international renown. A company of ten versatile juveniles, headed by William J. Dooley, will present a musical comedy called "The Lawn Party." Robert Mantell as "Richard III," Eva Tanguay, David Warfield as "The Music Master," Fay Templeton, George Cohan, Irene Franklin, Bessie McCoy, Caruso and Lillian Russell are among the celebrities impersonated. Frank Milton and the De Long Sisters will appear in "Twenty Minutes Layover at Alfalfa Junction." Jeannette Franziska will be heard in a splendid program. In appreciation of her genius she was decorated by the Queen of Holland. Jack G. McLallen and May Carson, roller skaters, will appear in the act that has made them so famous. Frosini will be heard in operatic and popular selections. Next week will be the last of Mullen and Coogen; Carl Rosini, and William Burress and Company in "The New Song Birds."

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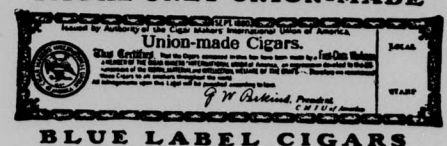
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

A LIE NAILED.

By Paul Scharrenberg.

Labor and labor leaders are frequently charged with crimes of which they are as innocent as a new-born baby. It is impossible, therefore, to reply to all the lies of that nature which appear in print. However, the Sunnyvale "Standard," of Sunnyvale, Cal., in its issue of September 19th publishes a more brazen and malicious lie than has appeared in print for some time past, and it seems to be necessary to waste some valuable space to take that libelous sheet to task.

Here is a part of the "Standard's" editorial calumny:

"The startling announcement was made recently that the State Federation of Labor had indorsed the action of certain large business interests in filing affidavits in Washington to the effect that Hindu immigrants were unobjectionable in California, and that the bars should be let down and the dusky hordes of the Orient given free admission. We are not surprised at certain moneyed interests wanting Hindu labor or any other labor that is cheap and servile; for capital is absolutely indifferent to patriotism, to love of race or to Christian civilization or to anything else but money making. But what surprises us is that the labor councils of the State should indorse the incoming of a horde of Asiatic coolies whose presence will not only be a menace to American homes, but to every vital interest of white labor. We can only suppose that money has purchased the acquiescence of certain labor leaders, who are out for their own pockets, not for the toilers whom they are supposed to represent. If the black hordes of India do gain admittance to this State through the falling down of the labor leaders before the money god, we predict that when the white laborers themselves realize their predicament there will be some tar and feathers and ropes provided for the traitors."

So much for the alleged "traitors." The facts in the case are as follows:

A few weeks ago a telegram was received by the California State Federation of Labor from a prominent trade-union official at Washington stating that "Big Business" of the Pacific Coast had filed affidavits in Washington certifying to the desirability of Hindus and that the latter were unobjectionable to Californians, etc. Promptly upon receipt of this information a night lettergram was sent to the various Central Labor Councils of the State urging them to immediately adopt resolutions protesting against the admission of Hindus and secure affidavits from employers and business men generally in contradiction of the affidavits on file in Washington. The request of the State Federation met with immediate response. Ringing resolutions protesting against the misrepresentations of "Big Business" have been adopted throughout the State and copies forwarded to the Commissioner-General of Immigration at Washington. At the instance of labor, numerous affidavits in rebuttal from fair-minded employers have also been filed in Washington, and as a whole there can be little or no doubt about the unanimity of labor upon the subject of Hindu immigration. All of this can be easily verified by the records.

Hence, it is evident that some one has handed the Sunnyvale editor a story which he ought to have investigated before writing his utterly ridiculous and unwarranted tirade against "labor leaders."

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of the Cincinnati teamsters, which has been in progress for the past two months, has terminated, the men returning to work at increased wages and improved working conditions. The men will maintain their organization and strive to increase its membership, which now approximates close to 4000 in the various unions.

THE PROBLEM OF A CLEAN CITY.

By Cas-Hamba.

From a practical point of view organized labor must find a solution of what is now agitating press, pulpit, and city authorities, none of which has advanced a remedy. They have characterized vice in all its degrading aspect. All of which every one knew. Go, go, go is the slogan. The segregated district is a foul blot that must go. But go where, is the question. The disintegration without a remedy, or provision of respectable housing and means to work for a living does not blot out the evil, and the growing fear is we shall have them as neighbors. They must have shelter and food. They are human beings, the darling babies of a fond mother brought to their present condition of wrecked lives by man's lust, but more often by their employer's lust of gold. Shacks were torn down when opportunity presented more money for better buildings. Who will build homes for these poor victims, find work and recreation to blot out the memory of their past? Will the rich give a portion of their idle land to bring sunshine into the soul of the ostracised? Trace the history of these underpaid creators of wealth of the rich and it will be found that the primary cause of prostitution was poverty. Visit the homes where the table is bare of the necessities of life, children crying for bread, and a poor mother bringing into the world another half-starved infant; death, disease, despair and a hopeless future is concentrated in that sunless, miserable home. And that is their reward for creating riches for the lustful to lure their daughters to a life where they barter their body for the price of trying to live. Then comes the soul saver, and says move on. Yes, they will move to a suicide's grace.

And who is to blame? And what is the remedy? The logical certainly is not found in the sermons, nor yet in the Barbary Coast quittance, but in organized labor. Collectively they can crush capitalism and enforce a living wage for girls who have to earn their living. They can save their sisters from a life of shame by unity, harmony, and one set purpose of a demand for a more equal share in what they produce. If it comes to a showdown let them make a universal strike for all that is coming to them. Provide club-houses where girls that have no homes can live cheap and have good food, with all the conveniences of what tends to make life happy. Punish the men most severely who lures the lamb from the home, "Not forgetting the faithless wife who lures a man from his home."

They will neither be segregated nor scattered alongside of respectable families, nor sent to jail as having no visible means of support.

Without such aid from the unions there is no hope of bettering the conditions of working girls, no hope of an uplift, for the iron wheels of industry will crush out life, spirit and ambition—for the toiler will be none the richer, but the rich will be more opulent, for it is the twin scourge of the prosperous to have money and power. The physical evils of existence are none of their concern, nor of those who pull down without having a plan to build up.

The scanty earnings of the poor singer and dancer which goes to feed the young and nourish the old must be provided for, and the only way is to create work by extending home industries. Strike at the vices and defects of the administration.

Compel the capitalists to more justly cooperate with labor and manufacture everything in this State that is required for the upbuilding of its city. Pay the seamstress well, and charge more for garments the wealthy wear, then there will be no incentive to seek a life of shame for their home life will be all provided for.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephone Market 56
JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913.

How pitiful seem all the burdened years,
How mean the might of all things gross and base,
How empty all the future's formless fears,
Before the smiling of one brave, strong face!
—Arthur Wallace Peach.

San Francisco diamond experts are now engaged in testing stones similar to diamonds which were uncovered by workmen engaged in blasting out a new roadbed on East Austin Creek, near Cazadero. The discovery created considerable excitement among the workmen.

A Paris manufacturer has solved the problem of strikes. He will prevent them, not by raising wages, but by teaching his employees to sing at their work, and thus forget their miseries. He will probably have a hard time getting music out of overworked and underfed men and women.

The figures of the production of gold in the United States which have just been made public show that California again leads the country with an output of \$20,000,000. The yield of the gold mines of the nation as a whole is less by \$3,438,500 than in the previous year and the decrease is accounted for by the lessened yield of the Nevada mines.

According to telegraphic news from Oregon the "honor system" established by Governor West a short time ago is turning out just as has every such system in the past. The prisoners are taking advantage of their opportunities to escape. It is said the number thus escaping to date is thirty. The Governor, however, seems still to be buoyed up by his optimism.

Governor Johnson did well in appointing Paul Scharrenberg as a member of the new Immigration Commission authorized by the last Legislature. He is well equipped to deal with the question from the standpoint of organized labor, and the immigrant. The other members of the commission are: Right Rev. R. J. Hanna, Simon Lubin, Mary F. Gibson and Arthur Fleming.

The union label promotes unionism only in such proportion as it is demanded. If it is frequently demanded the progress of the labor movement is rapid and substantial. If it is seldom demanded, the movement lags, flounders and makes but little headway. It is such an easy, simple thing for union men to demand the label that it is surprising how few of them practice the virtue. Are you among the number?

ACCIDENT BOARD'S REPORT

The Industrial Accident Board has filed an interesting report with Governor Johnson. Interesting because it shows in simple figures the vast benefit the Roseberry law has been to the toilers of the State who have been unfortunate enough to have received injuries since it became operative, and because the report shows so clearly the need for such a law as the last session of the Legislature enacted.

In treating the question of the voluntary acceptance by employers the board reports that 503 persons employing 45,000 men and women, accepted the compensation provisions of the Roseberry act between September, 1911 and December 31, 1912. Of the 503 acceptances only twenty-six were from public service corporations.

The board declares there are 5,000,000 adults in the United States whose average annual earnings fall short of \$600 per year, half of them married and one-third of them the sole support of their families.

"Even in great, rich, new California the problem of pauperism is the most serious with which county boards of supervisors have to deal," says the report. "Lovers of country and kind must attack this problem of poverty in self-defense, for it will be in vain that men pile up wealth about their children if the social fabric is to rest upon a heaving mass of poverty and discontent."

"There is no doubt," says the report, "that the average rate of insurance carriers militated materially against the election of compensation by employers."

The report sets forth the astounding fact that death or disability claimed 10,385 victims in the industries of California during 1912. Of the 10,385 accidents reported, 412 resulted fatally, and 534 made permanent cripples of the employees injured.

The average impairment of physical power in the case of those permanently injured was 25 per cent, but two were totally disabled, all earning power having been destroyed.

The number of persons temporarily disabled was 8681, suffering injuries incapacitating them from one week to six months, but resulting in complete recovery. The physical impairment of these temporary injuries averaged 92 per cent.

The board's statistics show that 35 years was the average age of those killed in industries, while those permanently hurt averaged 32 years. The average age of temporary victims was 34 years.

Of the total injured during the year, 4311 received financial assistance. Nine hundred and twelve of those settlements were made under the Roseberry insurance law.

It will be seen by the figures given in the report that even the voluntary law, handicapped as it was by the rates fixed by insurance companies, resulted in great benefit to a large number of injured workers, many of whom without such a law must have become public charges, while others would have been a burden upon relatives.

It required considerable agitation upon the part of organized labor and other humanitarian bodies to bring the people to a realization of the fact that the industry which creates widows and orphans and cripples properly should bear the burdens thus imposed upon society.

If a merely voluntary law can so greatly relieve the needs of the injured as is indicated in this report, the compulsory law passed by the recent Legislature doubtless will prove a God-send to both the thousands of unfortunate workers and the employers as well.

But it is not alone in compensating the injured that the new law will be beneficial. The toll in life and limb which industry in this State has exacted will be greatly reduced by the new law by compelling employers to adopt proper preventive measures. It has been well said by John Mitchell that "when it is made cheaper for employers to protect life than it is to sacrifice it, there will be fewer lives taken in the mills of industry." The new law will compel the installation of safety devices as well as the giving of plenty of room for operatives to work in around dangerous machinery, by basing insurance rates upon the conditions prevailing in the different establishments.

For instance, if a room be poorly lighted, or cogs, belts, sprockets and the like are left uncovered, thus exposing employees to danger, the insurance rates will be much higher than in a workshop where coverings are provided.

The employer who has always attributed accidents in his establishment to the carelessness of employees, and who never made allowance for the fact that constant association with danger breeds contempt for it, and naturally causes workers to become careless, will be compelled to as far as possible remove the danger, and see to it that set screws and similar hazards are reduced to a minimum.

In instances, and there are many of them, where prevention is impossible, the industry is much better able to bear the burden of the accident than is the injured employee, and will be obliged, under the new law, so to do.

Many employers who make use of incompetent men, in the care of boilers, etc., because they are cheaper than the skilled mechanic, will be made to pay for their folly to such an extent that they will soon realize the necessity of properly manning their plants.

The fact is, the greater benefits of the new law are expected to flow from the policy of prevention of accident.

Fluctuating Sentiments

An instance of western hospitality is given by Charles F. Saunders in "Under the Sky in California." He says that when he was driving through the unpeopled places of southern California he missed the road and nightfall found him apparently far from any hostelry or even a house. But presently he came to a little rise, from which he looked suddenly down into a valley of trees and cultivated fields, with a group of red roofs, that presently revealed themselves as the roofs of a single great ranch house. Very hesitatingly he entered the gate, rang and asked the distance to the seaside town he sought. He was told that the place was too far to be reached that night, but he and his wife were made cordially welcome. The son of the house, which was full of his young friends, turned out of his room and the strangers were made as much at home as if they had been expected guests. Next day they were set on their way with assurances of friendship, and, of course, utter rejection of the offer of money. It makes for the writer, he says, a peculiarly happy memory of that land of distances.

When the father was a baby he tormented the kitten; as boy he abused the dog; as larger boy he bullied the smaller one, and as husband and father he tyrannizes over wife and children. He has never learned to control his temper; he has never known what it was to protect the weak; he has never learned to regard the feelings of others—what can you expect of him now? The child's sense of justice is keen, and he knows when he is punished simply because father or mother is in a temper and must vent it upon something. Is it any wonder, then, that the child grows surly and resentful; that he learns readily to deceive, and that the life of the father is repeated over again in the child. Many a mother gives all unconsciously to her child his first lesson in cruelty. Baby is seated upon the rocking-horse, a whip placed in his little hands, and he is told, "Now, whip the old horse and make him go." Katie is teasing the cat and making her cry, and the mother says, "Don't pull the pussy, she will scratch you." Tommy is pinching the dog to see him squirm, and mother says, "Don't hurt Rover, Tommy, he might bite you." Oh, mother, do you realize that you are teaching your child that there is no harm in inflicting suffering upon anything provided he is not himself hurt by it? Johnny starts to run across the room, trips over a chair and bumps his nose on the floor. Johnny cries and his mother says, "Naughty chair, to make Johnny hurt himself; beat the old chair," and she immediately proceeds to administer condign punishment to the unoffending chair. She is teaching the child that instead of controlling his temper, he must give full vent to it, and that if he is hurt, instead of bearing it like a man, he must revenge himself upon something, whether innocent or guilty. What will be the result of such a training? A little four-year-old toddler was pulling at his mother's skirts and teasing her to play with him. "Oh, don't bother me now," said the mother; "run away and chase the old lame hen round the garden," and the little one ran off eagerly at the prospect of his fun. Fifteen years later, when this same mother was enfeebled from sickness, she was bemoaning with wonder why it was possible that her boy, for whom she had done and sacrificed so much, should be so unfeeling in his treatment of her. The seed she herself had planted and watered had sprung up and was bearing abundant fruit, and she did not even recognize that it was from her own sowing.

Wit at Random

"I understood the text, all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles, after the sermon was over; "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."—Chicago "Tribune."

"I see you keep a cow."

"Yep."

"Got a separator?"

"Yep."

"What make?"

"I'm it. I separate the cow from her milk twice a day."—Exchange.

"We've got a great road now," said an enthusiastic Western railroader to his friend. "We've got it double-tracked clear through to Chicago."

"H'm," said the friend, "I don't see what you want a double track for. You can't keep your trains on one."—"Everybody's."

On the train out Medford way, Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger who remarked: "I see you are putting up a good many new buildings."

"Yes" answered Subbubs; "new buildings are the only kind we put up."—Boston "Transcript."

Johnny's mother had instituted a fine of ten cents for every spot made on the tablecloth. One day Johnny was observed rubbing his finger for a long time over the cloth at his plate.

"John, what are you doing?" asked his mother at last.

"Nothing. I was just trying to rub two spots into one."—"Judge."

"The way of the transgressor is hard," said the justice, as he fined Bildad for exceeding the speed limit.

"Not around here it ain't!" retorted Bildad. "I never saw such mushy roads in all my life."

"Ten dollars extra for contempt o' court," said the justice.

"Why, I haven't said anything about you, judge," protested Bildad.

"Yes, ye hev," retorted the justice. "I'm road commissioner here as well as jestic o' the peace."—"Harper's Weekly."

Schuyler—What constitutes "the three R's" in the education of a debutante?

Van Puyster—Well, I should say raiment, rag-time and repartee.—"Life."

A sage is a man who will sit up all night and worry over things that a fool never even heard of.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

An editor who started about twenty-five years ago with only fifty-five cents is now worth \$100,000. His accumulation of wealth is owing to his frugality, good habits, strict attention to business, and the fact that an uncle died and left him \$99,999.—"Editor and Publisher."

Two boys of Emporia, Kan., ran away from home to seek their fortune, after reading a biographical sketch of Dick Whittington. They got as far as Kansas City, where the centurions encompassed them and took them to the police station. There the captain questioned them closely, and, having drawn forth much useful information, finally asked:

"Why did you boys run away from Emporia?"

"Well," replied the elder of the pair, thoughtfully, "there's nothing there but William Allen White, and we got tired of hearing of him."—"Collier's Weekly."

Miscellaneous**BACK TO THE SOIL.**

Written for the "Idaho Labor Herald" by Lawrence O. Nichols, Member Boise Typographical Union.

Back to the soil, ye sons of toil;

By strength of your husky hands

Go reap the spoil—God-given spoil—

From the face of fertile lands.

Back to the sod, ye sons of God;

By sweat of your beaming brows

Reclaim the sod your forbears trod,

And follow the trusty plows.

Back to the land, ye grimy band:

Leave the shops and deadly mills

And till the land—the virgin land—

Of the valleys and the hills.

Up to the sky ascends the cry

For toilers to till the earth,

While children sigh and good men die

Where life is of little worth.

Back to the soil, ye sons of toil!

For thousands of weary years

To men in moil the harsh turmoil

Hath fallen on helpless ears.

Back to the sod, ye sons of God!

Is a farce to "city mice";

Under the prod of Mammon's rod

Ye can never pay the price.

Back to the lands, ye slaving bands!

The cry is a mockery;

Even the sands of desert strands

Are held in monopoly.

RESPECT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Respect is the name of the fellow who tends door for your conscience. His is the most sacred office in the gift of your character. For, when he "goes wrong" conscience becomes ill unto death.

Nothing of winning matters with respect gone.

Respect is your most faithful friend, your greatest guide, your most powerful protector—your safest pilot into port.

Nothing of winning matters with respect gone.

And respect is made at home. You are your own respect. For a man can be on no better terms with anybody than his own self. The man without respect is a make-believe, a fraud—a counterfeit.

Nothing of winning matters with respect gone.

Respect yourself and other people will be compelled to respect you—and you will respect them. Respect is the beginning of wisdom. With respect on guard, you look people square in the eye without wavering. With respect, active and unafraid, you go ahead to move away rubbish and obstacles and pave a path for other people to walk in from which they profit.

Nothing of winning matters with respect gone.

Think about this as you move about today. Let it keep you strong. Let it make you indomitable. Let it lift you from your present position into one higher up. Let it make of you a leader. For—

Nothing of winning matters with respect gone.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Awful Fatalities.

In testifying before the arbitrators now hearing the evidence in the dispute between the railroad firemen and the railroads of the East, of which Mr. Seth Low was chosen chairman, A. P. Garretson, president of the conductors' organization, and William G. Lee, president of the Trainmen's Union, brought out some astonishing facts relative to the injury and fatality of railroad employees. One of the points emphasized by both of them was the increased risk entailed in handling the heavy tonnage of a modern railroad train. Mr. Lee said that his organization, which includes brakemen, flagmen, and baggagemen, had paid benefits last year for an average of one man killed or totally disabled every seven hours and fifteen minutes, and that a man was injured every nine minutes, although some of the injuries were trivial. When the statement of William Lee was challenged by counsel for the railroads, he cited statistics from the Interstate Commerce Commission's report. This report, on June 30th last, gave 3635 railroad employees killed in the United States during the year. Mr. Garretson argued that doubling the amount of tonnage to a train doubled the risk as well as the responsibility, on the trainmen. Some of the economies introduced by the management also increased the risk of the men, and the economies were paid for out of the benefit fund of the unions.

Copper Situation Serious.

The restriction of output at the Michigan copper mines, coupled with a demand which gives no sign of abating, is apparently looked upon in the engineering world as a serious matter.

"We are at the present time witnessing a remarkable situation in copper," says "The Engineering and Mining Journal," "the world's stock having been reduced to the lowest figure on record since the American statistics have been reported, while the demand for consumption continues unabated. The statistical position was already strong before the Michigan strike occurred. The cessation of copper from that source was felt very quickly, inasmuch as that copper does not have to be refined electrolytically, and goes directly from the smelteries near the mines to the consumers. Whereas in the case of electrolytic copper about three months from mine to consumer is a normal time. Lake copper is ordinarily less than a month in transit.

"It appears now that the Michigan strike is going to be a long drawn-out affair. Even if it were settled tomorrow it would be many months before the former rate of production could be regained. Many of the mines are filling with water, and the exodus of miners from the district will produce a shortage of labor that will check operations for a long time. Eventually the companies probably will have to offer higher wages in order to secure the men that they want. In the meanwhile the producers of electrolytic copper can offer only partial assistance, inasmuch as the refineries of the country are already being operated at nearly their full capacity. The copper market has consequently worked itself into a dangerous position."

To Adopt A. F. of L. Plan.

The French General Confederation of Labor is said to be split into two factions, one known as the "Red," and the other as the "Yellow," designated as the conservative and the revolutionary groups. Other subdivisions are also said to exist as the result of cynicism and opposition to three-year service in the army. One faction today is advocating a general strike. The other and larger group is inviting labor unions to redouble their activities and is encouraging the growing opposition among the working

classes. This last is the official attitude of the Confederation of Labor, and as the "Reds" are dominant, this rather vague program is taken by the French government as a sign that the numerous arrests of labor leaders, for anti-military teachings, have had effect. It is predicted that the confederation will scarcely need a dissolution order from the government, but that it will fall of its own accord. Whatever happens, there is a strong movement on foot throughout France among labor leaders to build up a new confederation upon the ruins of the old, patterning it as far as possible after the American Federation of Labor in the United States.

Announce Piece Work.

The Newport News Drydock Company has notified the boiler makers in its employ that all boiler construction work hereafter will be paid for on a piece-work basis. It is stated that the boiler makers will resist this change, and that the other trades are in full sympathy with the boiler makers.

Blacksmiths.

President Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, expects that the coming convention of the brotherhood, which convenes in Sedalia, Mo., October 6th, will be made up of a large number of delegates. The convention will undoubtedly make provision for an extended organizing campaign. Unions of blacksmiths have recently been organized at the following places: Coalgate, Okla.; Sedalia, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; Asheville, N. C.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Portsmouth, Va.; Renton, Wash.; New York, N. Y., and Superior, Wis.

Successful Campaign.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is making splendid progress in Western Canada. The campaign now on is being very successful and reports from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, are to the effect that large numbers are being initiated into all of the unions. Prospects are that the bookbinders will succeed in pretty thoroughly organizing that section of Canada.

Machinists Win Nine Hours.

By an amicable agreement between the manager of the Toledo Bridge and Crane Company and the representatives of the Machinists' Union, a strike against that firm has been declared off. An agreement has been entered into whereby the nine-hour day will go into effect October 20th, all of the strikers returning to work. The gain proves the value of a strong organization, and the result is creditable to the Machinists' Union and will greatly increase the membership. Fifty-three names have been added to the roster during the past month.

Garment Workers Get Raise.

A new price list has been negotiated between the union clothing manufacturers of Dallas, Tex., and local union No. 240 of the United Garment Workers, whereby they will receive a slight increase in wages, as well as better working conditions. Miss Marguerite Daley, international organizer, assisted the local union in completing the new agreement.

Movies Organized.

At Des Moines, Iowa, a new union of Theatrical Stage Employees, composed of moving picture operators, has just been completed, thus adding another union to the list already doing active work in Des Moines. In spite of the opposition offered to unionism by the Business Men's League they still continue to grow and prosper. In fact, the opposition has materially benefited the cause and more and more unions are now in existence than previously, through their pronounced antagonism.

Want More Wages.

The moving picture operators of Indianapolis, Ind., presented a demand for an increase in wages from \$18 to \$23 a week, and also a lessening of the excessively long hours they have heretofore worked. Proprietors refused to make the concessions and all of the operators left their machines.

Council Meeting.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor convenes in regular quarterly session in Washington, beginning September 22d. The sessions will continue during the entire week.

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for 2 Years



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We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

**SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
16th St. and Julian Ave.**

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 23, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership: A. Laraia, violin; W. Laraia, violin.

Transfers deposited: Richard Kolb, Local No. 43, Buffalo; Mrs. S. D. Brown, Local No. 99, Portland; Chas. P. Lowe, Local No. 310, New York; Arthur Anderson, Local No. 510, San Leandro; Walter Lowans, Local No. 535, San Mateo.

Transfer withdrawn: H. S. Saunders, Local No. 149, Toronto.

Federation member F. Balma admitted to full membership.

Dues are now due and payable to the amount of \$2.00 and will become delinquent after September 30th. Please pay same to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held at headquarters, Thursday, October 3, 1913, Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland.

Louis Kittler is the proud father of a baby girl which arrived on the 18th. If you meet him wearing a worried and pre-occupied expression you will know the reason.

New Century Hall, Derby street and College Avenue, Berkeley, has been classified as follows: Lower hall, Class G; upper hall, Class F.

SECURED AN INCREASE.

At Holyoke, Mass., the unrest and uncertainty of the week past in the case of the movies and the operators has been adjusted and there will be no strike of the operators. They have been asking for an increase of from \$18 to \$20 a week and from \$5 to \$6 for Sundays. The proprietors have agreed to the increase. International President Charles C. Shay was present in the city and assisted in bringing about the amicable settlement.

INCREASED WAGES GRANTED.

The molders employed by the firm of Davis & Farnum and the Waltham Foundry Company of Boston have been on strike since June 1st, demanding an increase in wages and improved shop conditions. An adjustment has just been reached whereby an increase of 25 cents per day over the minimum wage has been granted, and the men have returned to work.

SUES UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Officials of the Illinois United Mine Workers have begun preparations to defend a unique charge that would make the organization liable for damages to an employer against whom a strike was called. The bill of complaint has been received. Miners employed by the Boyd Coal and Coke Company, of St. Clair County, Ill., were called out last April. That company now sues for damages because of the loss of business due to the strike and for loss due to alleged broken contracts with laborers. The court is asked to enjoin the officers of the mine workers from further interference with the mine or from inducing the men to remain away from the mine.

LAUNDRY WORKERS ON STRIKE.

The strike of Cincinnati laundry workers which was inaugurated a week ago by 100 employees, mostly girls, in three laundries, took a serious aspect when the men and girls belonging to the union in nineteen other laundries were called out. The union organizer claims that 1400 employees are on strike out of a total of 2200 women and men employed by laundries in the city. A wage scale with a minimum of \$7 a week for girls and \$12 for men is asked by the union.

EXAMINATION FOR FOREST RANGER.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination for assistant forest ranger on October 21st and 22d. In field district No. 5 of the forest service the examination will be held in California at Alturas, Bakersfield, Bishop, Chews Ridge, Hot Springs, Los Angeles, Nevada City, Northfork, Placerville, Quincy, Red Bluff, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Sisson, Sonora, Weaverville, Willows, and Yreka; and in Nevada at Gardenville. Candidates must be able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 40, capable of enduring all the hardships of outdoor life. A medical certificate to this effect is required. The examination consists of two parts, a field test and the answering of practical questions. The latter relate to land surveying, timber estimating, lumbering, land laws, mining, and the livestock business. Practical experience and general intelligence, as shown by ability to write with reasonable clearness of expression, are the main requirements. Applicants must be residents of the State in which they seek employment, and should be familiar with local industrial conditions and topography.

From the list of successful candidates, the government selects new men for the forest service, who are appointed assistant forest rangers, at \$1100 yearly salary. They are eligible to promotion later to higher grades, including vacancies in the position of deputy supervisor and supervisors.

These field men—rangers and assistant rangers—transact the business of the national forests under the direction of the supervisors. They conduct the governments grazing business, handle small timber sales, build roads, trails, telephone lines and cabins, fight forest fires, and estimate timber.

When necessary the ranger must own and maintain his own saddle and pack animals. Rangers permanently assigned to a forest are provided with headquarters consisting of cabins, barns and sheds and with some agricultural land to grow food for their families and domestic animals.

The government in announcing the present examination calls attention to the fact that appointment in the forest service does not guarantee year-long employment, since it is necessary to furlough a number of rangers during the winter months when their services are not needed on the forests. Preference is given, however, to furloughed employees whose services are satisfactory in recruiting the forces at the beginning of a field season.

Applicants can secure information concerning the examination from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from forest supervisors, at the places named.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN ROUMANIA.

The peace propaganda of the organized labor has unfortunately not been attended with success. Roumania is now armed to the teeth, every man capable of carrying arms has been sent to the front. The trade unions in Bucharest called a great protest meeting immediately upon its being recognized that a war was imminent, and it was decided to enter upon a 24-hours' protest strike. Everything looked as though a great demonstration would take place. On the same day, however, mobilization began, forestalling the general strike. Those few comrades who have not yet been dragged into the war continue to fight their great fight against war. The fact that the Bulgarian and Servian socialist papers were published and circulated during the bombardment speaks for the publicity the labor movement has already attained in the Balkans.

WARNING TO DELEGATES!

Brother Delegate: In order for you to be on guard when you arrive in Fresno as a delegate to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, we desire to acquaint you with the following unfair hotels, cafes and bars:

Sequoia Hotel and Grill, W. J. Harris, Pres. Hotel Fresno Bar and Grill.

Hughes Hotel Bar and Grill.

Grand Central Bar and Grill.

Sequoia Bar and Cafe, 2022 Tulare street, J. W. Rohrs, prop.

Goodfellows Cafe and Grill, 1034 I street.

We desire to call your particular attention to the fact that while the Fulton-Grand Central Hotel has been selected as convention headquarters, the unfair bar and grill operated in connection is under entirely different management from the hotel in question.

Knowing full well that you will heed the above warning, we are,

Yours fraternally,
FRESNO LABOR COUNCIL,
F. P. Lamoreux, secretary.

GOVERNOR NAMES TWO COMMISSIONS.

Governor Johnson has named the members of the newly-created Industrial Welfare Commission, which will establish a minimum wage in the State, and the Immigration Commission, which will conduct an extensive investigation of immigration, look after the welfare of immigrants and perform other important work in connection with immigration.

The members of the Industrial Welfare Commission are as follows:

Frank J. Murasky, San Francisco; Katherine Philips Edeson, Los Angeles; A. Bonenheim, Sacramento; Walter Mathews, San Jose; A. B. Dohrman, San Francisco.

The members of the Immigration Commission follow: Simon Lubit, Sacramento; Mrs. Mary F. Gibson, Los Angeles; Rev. Edw. J. Hanna, San Francisco; Arthur H. Fleming, Los Angeles; Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco.

MULLIGAN-MYEARS.

Miss Rose Myears, former factory inspector and member of the Bindery Women's Union, and Peter Mulligan, inspector of plumbing for the Board of Health, were married at St. Joseph's Church, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock by the Rev. Father Mulligan, brother of the bridegroom. The couple left for Los Angeles, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will reside in San Francisco.

You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market St. Information gladly given. Membership 50c. a month.

The Union Hospital Association

Telephone, Douglas 952.

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PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 19, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers—T. P. Clements, vice Wm. F. Connolly. Grocery Clerks—O. F. Donnelly, F. D. Siemers, vice H. Frerichs, N. A. Pedersen. Printing Pressmen—Geo. Spooner, Danton Doggett, Harry Borden, vice H. Block, W. Reynolds and Robt. Rice. Bartenders—David Johnson, vice H. Swift, and three additional delegates as follows: H. Morrison, Otto Schenslog and Max Skierka. Blacksmiths' Helpers—Robert Creasy, Albert Syce, vice Thomas O'Keefe and Chas. Bergevin. Cooks No. 44—Julius Selma, Geo. Nixon and Emil Buehrer, vice E. B. Herschman, J. C. Lane and H. B. Myers. Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen—Jos. Lacey, vice Al. Long. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Chauffeurs, inclosing check for \$5 for cloak makers. From Steam Engineers of Los Angeles, Machinists No. 364, Central Labor Council of Stockton, and from Electrical Workers No. 465, inclosing donations for the Light and Power Council. From the Mayor's office, stating that an appeal will be taken from the decision of the Superior Court, relative to the matter of municipal printing. Telegram from Congressman Nolan, in reference to the Mare Island ferry matter. From the Department of Commerce, stating that Council had been listed to receive the final reports of the thirteenth census. From Carpenters No. 483, Carpenters No. 22, and Painters No. 19, relative to the attendance of delegates. From J. Aldrich Libbey and Katherine Thayer, in reference to their appearance at the Princess Theatre. From Bartenders No. 44, in relation to conditions at the Keystone buffet. From Secretary of San Joaquin Labor Council, relative to committee appointed on the Sperry Flour matter. From Clarence Darrow, in reference to defense fund. Resolutions from Women's Executive Committee, Socialist Party, dealing with the cloak makers' strike. From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, in reference to conditions prevailing on the building being constructed by the United States Steel Product Company. Protest from members of the Federal Employees' Union against proposed bill for increasing of salaries. From Sylvester M. O'Sullivan, copy of communication forwarded to Board of Supervisors.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting Council to place H. Wreden & Co. on the unfair list. From Blacksmiths No. 168, complaint against Housesmiths No. 78, relative to jurisdiction. From Upholsters, in reference to conditions at the Occidental Mattress Company.

From Delegate Theo. Johnson, in reference to proposed labor bills introduced at the present session of Congress, and recommending that the law and legislative committee be directed to examine and report on the bills already received, as well as such as may be received in the near future. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

From the A. F. of L., inclosing call for convention to be held at Seattle Monday, November 10th. Moved, that the Council send one delegate to the A. F. of L. convention; carried.

Delegate M. J. McGuire introduced the following amendment to the constitution: Amend Article VII, Section 2 of the constitution to read as follows: Section 2. The dues shall be four dollars per month for each delegate, one-half of

which shall be set apart in a building fund, and shall be used for no other purpose.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Requested the privilege of the floor for Bro. Kane, who made an appeal for financial assistance for men on strike. Cloak Makers—Reported having settled with one shop, and that twenty men and women had returned to work. Glass Blowers—Denied that any members of their union were doing bricklayer's work. Pressmen—Reported that the Philadelphia Shoe Company withdrew their catalogue from non-union firm and gave it to a fair firm in Oakland. Bakers—Have postponed action on the Sperry Flour Co. pending action of the executive committee of this Council. Horseshoers—Requested delegates to see that when hiring horses that they be shod in fair shops. Riggers and Stevedores—Spoke favorably of Mill and Warehousemen's Union, and requested that all assistance possible be rendered them in their strike against the Sperry Flour Company. Grocery Clerks—Will hold picnic at Glen Park, Sunday, September 21st; will have a country store at the Mechanics' Fair. Allied Printing Trades Council—Reported that it would sign label agreement with management of S. F. "Call," Saturday, September 20th.

Label Section—Will have booth at the Mechanics' Fair; unions desiring to take part in same will kindly notify the secretary.

Executive Committee—Recommended the indorsement of the Federal Employees' proposed bill for increase of salaries, subject to the approval of the A. F. of L.; concurred in. On the request of the Moving Picture Operators of Oakland to purchase ten tickets, committee recommended that Council purchase same; concurred in. The Horseshoers' request for a boycott on the firm of Philip Herold & Co. was referred to the secretary for investigation and report. Bros. McGuire and Brown were appointed a committee to confer with the cloak manufacturers in the office of Labor Council on Tuesday, September 16th. On the proposition of financial assistance re-referred to the committee in reference to the unions now on strike, committee recommends that the Council request affiliated unions to levy an assessment of 10 cents per member per week for the support of all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor now on strike. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, that Council levy an assessment of \$50 per month. Amendment lost, and the motion to concur in the committee's report carried; 143 in favor, 53 against. Previous question called for and put on the above motions; 110 in favor, 68 against.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having appeared before the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors relative to the complaint of Carpenters No. 1082, regarding the poor street-car service, and after discussing the matter believes that the cause for complaint is in a fair way of being removed as fast as it is possible and practicable for the city authorities to institute the foregoing improvements.

Special Committee—The Special Committee appointed to take up the matter of compensation for services of John McNab, recommends that he be paid the sum of \$200 in addition to the sum of \$77.30 for stenographic work; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the matter in reference to Tait's Cafe be referred back to Cooks' Union No. 44. Amendment, that the Cooks' Union be permitted to withdraw their request for a boycott on Tait's Cafe. The motion and amendment were lost.

Nominations—Nominations for delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. were called for, and Delegate Paul Scharrenberg was placed in nomination. Moved that the nominations close for the evening; carried.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

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Soft Drink and Mineral Water

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

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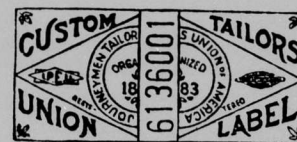
SAHARET, The Famous Australian and Continental Danseuse, assisted by Senor J. Florido; WILLIAM J. DOOLEY and Company of Juveniles in the musical comedy "THE LAWN PARTY"; FRANK MILTON and DE LONG SISTERS presenting "Twenty Minutes Layover at Alfalfa Junction"; JEANNETTE FRANZESKA, The Celebrated Dutch Vocalist, with JOHN M. SCHOUTEN, her composer, at the piano; JACK G. McALLEN and MAY CARSON, International Roller Skaters and Dancers; FROSINI, The Man who first dignified the Accordion; MULLEN and COOGAN; CARL ROSINI; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES, Showing Current Events. Last Week WILLIAM BURRESS and CO. in "The New Song Birds."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



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UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Receipts—Steam Shovelmen No. 2, \$8; Sailors, \$20; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Wood Carvers, \$4; Gas and Water Workers, \$14; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Marine Firemen, \$30; Mailers, \$4; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Laundry Drivers, \$8; Material Teamsters, \$12; Molders, \$10; Stage Employees, \$8; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Millmen No. 42, \$20; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Housesmiths No. 78, \$16; Boot and Shoe Repairers, \$8; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Tailors, \$16; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, \$6; Garment Workers, \$10; Cracker Packers, \$6; Bookbinders, \$6; Chauffeurs, \$2; Carpenters No. 1640 \$4; Marble Cutters No. 38, \$30; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Waitresses, \$14; Furniture Handlers, \$4; Stable Employees, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$2; Sugar Workers, \$4; Leather Workers, \$2; Bootblacks, \$6; Cloak Makers, \$8; Painters, \$20; Bottle Caners, \$2; Label Section dues, \$9; Donations to Light and Power Council, \$195; Donations to Printing Pressmen, \$110; Donations to Cloak Makers, \$165. Total, \$931.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$4.50; committee's expenses to Stockton, \$15; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; W. N. Brunt Co., \$7.50; Theo. Johnson, \$12.50; Light and Power Council, \$195; Cloak Makers, \$165; Printing Pressmen, \$110; Label Section, \$9; John L. McNab, \$277.30. Total expenses, \$881.80.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

The regular meeting was held September 17, 1913. Meeting called to order by President Benj. Schonhoff at 8:20 p. m.

Roll Call of Officers—Noted absent: Financial Secretary G. J. Plato, excused; Trustee C. M. Erickson.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Cigar Makers, enclosing letter from Manuel Lopez, cigar manufacturer, who wishes to exhibit in the Fair. From S. F. Labor Council, enclosing letter from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, advising that the unfair firm of P. A. Newmark & Company, makers of the Merit shirt, has sent 5 cases to 505 Sansome street, requesting Section to try to have these goods returned; referred to Agitation Committee.

Brother White of Typographical Union addressed the meeting in behalf of the Bell brand collar, reading a circular letter sent out by Garment Workers Local of Albany. Motion to instruct secretary to request Garment Workers of Albany to send 150 copies for distribution. Amendment, that the secretary confer with the president of the Garment Workers' Union of this city, and the matter left to their discretion; amendment carried.

Reports of Committees—Agitation committee reported that they had examined the constitution and by-laws and recommend them for approval by the Section; by motion, this matter was laid over to the next regular meeting; they have instructed the secretary to have the billboard on Sixteenth and Capp streets removed and another erected; concurred in. Secretary gave a lengthy report on the label exhibition in the Fair; by motion, the whole matter was turned over to the agitation committee with full power to act and secretary instructed to call a meeting of the committee for Monday, September 22d, and request the committees of the different unions that wish to participate in the Fair to be present at that meeting. Trustees reported favorably on bill and same was ordered paid.

New Business—Motion that the reel of the moving picture of the picket line be turned over to Bro. Donovan of Boot and Shoe Workers for the sum of \$10; carried.

E. GUTH, Secretary.

WHY WE DISCUSS SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

By Norman Duxbury.

Of all the subjects that are discussed in the labor movement, the problems that affect the whole of society are the most important. The beginning, end, and goal of our existence is of never-failing interest. On our knowledge of it depends our attitude toward life itself, and in these days of rapid progress, of changing forms, of religion and of political endeavor, it is well that the members of organized labor should be in the forefront in knowledge and acting their part in the great adventure of life.

Some few years ago, social problems were unimportant. In the days of individual production, individual ownership and use of the tools of production and distribution was for the highest development of the race, but today production is no longer individual, but social. The members of society are interdependent one on the other for the necessities of life, and the problems that formerly affected only the individual now affect the whole of society. They are social problems. The trust problem, the question of monopolies and the high cost of living are social; and the evil that is eating the heart out of the unmarried men is called "the social evil," not because it ravages the individual, but because it threatens the preservation of the race.

Years ago society passed out of the stage of individualism. It was necessary once. It has served its purpose and has created social production. The foundation of society has been changed while the superstructure of individual ownership and control is inadequate to meet the situation, and so we get our social problems.

The only class of people today who prate of individualism are the ultra-conservatives, i. e., the people who are reaping the profits of ownership, and the hangers-on.

So we must all agree that today's problems are social. Disagreement is about the way in which to solve them.

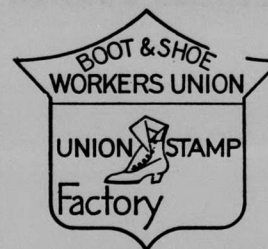
It is a peculiar thing that each class of people believes that the things which will benefit its own particular class is the only solution.

The small business men, for instance, seeing the wealth being absorbed by the monopolists and trusts, proclaim that the abolition of tariffs and trusts will solve the problem. They are sincere, but they forget that their remedy will be beneficial to their class only, while the masses who labor would not be benefited at all.

The great class of people who toil and make civilization a fact, who bear the burdens of the race and reap nothing but a bare existence, are beginning to perceive that society is a tooth-and-nail proposition, and that governments benefit only those doing the governing. They see the clash of interests of the various classes and decide that the only hope of society lies in themselves as the great majority, and they are preparing to conquer the powers of government and to so organize the world for the benefit of their own class that all may have the opportunity of exercising their faculties in freedom. This, claims the working class is their only solution, and they recognize that their viewpoint as well as that of others is determined by class interests.

The unions discuss social things not hoping to be all of one mind. A fashionable minister or lawyer cannot be convinced that socialism is right. For it is mentally impossible to see the viewpoint of the other fellow. But in the discussion of these things, we are making clear to ourselves our own thoughts and beliefs, and learn to respect the thoughts and beliefs of the other fellow, and in so doing to respect our own. In making clear to ourselves our mental processes and beliefs we are in a position to convey our convictions to those who cannot think so clearly.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

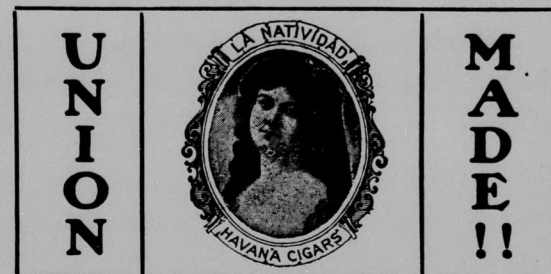
BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

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The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund	158,261.32
Number of Depositors	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept., Red, White and Blue.

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UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

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Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



SEPTEMBER, 1913.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565	Mission
(114)	Arnberger, T. R.	718	Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166	Valencia
(77)	Bardell Art Printing Co.	343	Front
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718	Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press	935	Market
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516	Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256	Twenty-second
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25	California
(179)	Donaldson & Moir	568	Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718	Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24	Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325	Bush
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311	Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059	Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325	Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263	Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press	2040	Polk
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272	Folsom
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243	Front
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(79)	McElvaine Press, The	1182	Market
(1)	Miller & Miller	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(58)	Monahan, John	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928	Fillmore
(91)	*McNicoll, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330	Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(97)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246	Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535	Montgomery Ave.
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317	Front
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Ross, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	46	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.	
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343	Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527	Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66	Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074	Guerrero
(51)	Wagner & Widup Printing Co.	1071	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410	Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(225)	John F. Hogan Co.	343	Front

(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	523-531	Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317	Front
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547	Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(232)	Torbet, P.	69	City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company	412-414	Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial	
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363	Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency	880	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340	Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin	767	Market
(121)	California Demokrat	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market	
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building	
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46	East
(25)	*Daily News	340	Ninth
(94)	Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie	
(21)	Labor Clarion	316	Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	620	Clay
(119)	L'Echo de L'Ouest	643	Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118	Columbus Ave.
(239)	Mechanics' Fair Daily	Dreamland Rink	
(144)	Organized Labor	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423	Sacramento
(60)	*Post	727	Market
(61)	*Recorder, The	643	Stevenson
(32)	Richmond Record	5716	Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.	
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124	Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room	509	Sansome

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109	New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver	635	Montgomery
(123)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76	Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
 San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
 Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
 Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
 Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
 Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 San Francisco "Examiner."
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
 Southern Pacific Company.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The officers of the union are used to receiving unusual requests for information, but the following is regarded as about the limit by Secretary Michelson. The quotation is from a letter received from a member of a union not 2000 miles away from San Francisco, and reads: "Would you kindly let me know if there are any union print shops in Honolulu; maybe you can oblige me with their names (if any), and their scale. Am taking the liberty of asking the above information of you, knowing that your union is in close touch with the islands, and therefore may have the information at hand." The secretary of No. 21 dutifully dug up from the latest "Typographical Journal" the name and address of the Honolulu secretary and mailed same to the anxious inquirer.

Edward A. Parker, for more than 35 years a member of No. 21, died last Sunday morning after a brief illness, and was buried on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 23d. Mr. Parker was a graduate of the University of California, and was for some years a proofreader on the "Examiner," but of late years he followed the profession of surveyor and engineer. Deceased is survived by two sisters.

At the meeting on Sunday the union will consider the request of the Labor Council for an assessment of 10 cents per capita per week for the benefit of the unionists involved in the cloak makers', pressmen and feeders', and Light and Power Council strikes.

The "Evening Call" carries the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council in every edition of the paper, a lease having been signed with the Council early this week.

Miss May McKinley, the one lady delegate at the Nashville convention, has returned to San Francisco, and reports a pleasant trip through the East following the adjournment of the convention.

The "Recorder" composing room is to be housed in a new room now building on the west side of the present quarters, which will also give room for the enlargement of the pressroom facilities. A new and larger press is to be installed. "La Voce del Popolo," which is in the same building, is to add a new No. 8 machine and will increase its size to 12 pages.

Charles Cantrell, formerly of the job section of No. 21, has returned to the city after an absence of four years, during which time he has made an extended tour of the country.

Did you volunteer to assist the label committee at the last meeting, and have you fulfilled the promise?

D. S. Culp of Berkeley, and W. F. Putnam of Petaluma, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Valleau, motored up from Summer Home Park last Monday on business and pleasure. Mr. Culp, who is an old member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, accompanied by Mr. Putnam, deposited his "good fellowship" card with the "Times" chapel. He is one of the "old guard" and we held a pleasant "session" talking about the old-time "print." Mr. Putnam, who is a prominent and successful farmer near Petaluma, seemed to enjoy the "shop talk" so much and proved to be such a jolly good fellow that he was made an honorary member of the chapel, entitling him to every courtesy. He is a brother of T. M. Putnam, Professor of Mathematics at the University of California. — Guerneville "Times."

D. G. Shannon, chairman of the "Chronicle" chapel, is going around this week with his face entwined in smiles, the stork having visited his home last Tuesday morning and left a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child are doing well.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

FAIR MILK DEALERS.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL 226, herein calls your attention to the FAIR DAIRIES, that you will be able to get a fair product from. We request that you demand the same.

Respectfully,

M. W. D. U., Local No. 226,

Office, 117 Capp Street.

Phone, Park 1127

July 7, 1913.

Name and Address	Phone
Alderney D. F., 509 Naples St.	Mission 2222
American D., 861 Hampshire St.	Mission 7581
Belmont D., 2045 15th St.	Market 5637
Burlingame D., 769 McAllister St.	Park 563
Baumans D.,	Mission 4064
California M. Co., North Beach	Franklin 4577
College Hill D., 40 College Ave.	Mission 8637
Columbia D., 231 Franklin	Market 483
Christian & Sons, 1427 Valencia St.	Mission 3875
Central M. Co., 275 Tehama St.	Douglas 5829
City M. Co., 71 28th St.	Mission 433
Chrystal Cr., 1553 Turk St.	West 1193
Dairy Delivery, 3550 19th St.	Market 2716
Durham Farm D., 231 6th Ave.	Pacific 49
Del Monte Cr., 386 Utah St.	Market 5776
Del Monte Ranch D., 1919 Bush St.	West 2736
Eureka D., 1973 15th St.	Market 5343
Excelsior D., 242 Chattanooga St.	Mission 6141
Brannan Bros.	
Fairmount D., 115 Hyland Ave.	Mission 2222
Green Mountain D., 19 Capp St.	Park 7014
Good Bros., Corbett Road	
Golden Nugget Cr., 1409 Polk St.	Franklin 432
Hansen, Nick., 617 Amazon	Mission 1599
Jersey Cr. & M. Co., 680 8th Ave.	Pacific 2260
Jersey Dairy, 3110 Fillmore	West 4017
Kendalls D., 536 2nd Ave.	Pacific 1118
Millbrae D., 834 Octavia St.	Park 100
Merced D., 1507 Broderick St.	West 1389
Marin Co. M. P. Co., 20 Oak Grove Ave.	Kearny 3146
Marrons Cr., 2039 Fillmore St.	West 968
Mission Cr., 2817 Mission	Mission 1683
Mullins D., 4178 25th St.	Mission 962
Morning Star, 200 Ney St.	Mission 7530
Mayflower D., 418 Florida St.	Mission 3070
Noe Valley D., 4108 1/2 25th St.	Mission 863
O'Rourke D., 215 Arlington St.	
Olsen, J., 622 Precita Ave.	
Potrero D., 1276 16th Ave So.	Mission 7057
Portland D., 325 Hanover St.	Mission 2725
Park Ranch D., 2040 Clement St.	Pacific 1077
Purity Cr., 1370 Sacramento St.	West 9005
Peoples Cr., 3776 24th St.	Mission 1925
Russell Cr., 1300 Polk St.	Franklin 560
Riverdale Cr., 1412 Devisadero St.	West 1285
San Carlos D., 145 Noe St.	Park 486
San Pablo D., 3642 17th St.	Park 6397
San Mateo Co. D., 1818 Howard St.	Market 1416
South Park D., 1667 Folsom St.	Market 7331
Swiss Alpine D., 1514 Polk St.	Franklin 4950
Sunnyside D., 726 Valley St.	
Silver D., 234 Richmond Ave.	Mission 3004
Sherry Freitas Co.	Kearny 305
Sonoma Cr., 1710 Polk St.	Franklin 8274
J. G. Thompsons D., 7 Bismark St.	West 4270
United Milk Co., 3201 16th St.	Park 6400
University R. D., Woolsey & University Sts.	
University Mound D., Highland Ave & Wayland St.	Mission 5389
Union D., 3704 17th St.	
Western Dairy Co., 359 Waller St.	Park 1587
White Cow, 258 Devisadero St.	Park 1181
Carlsons D., 4220 Folsom	
Cortland D., 36 Cortland Ave.	Market 2188
Mayfield Farm D., Holy Cross, Witt Bros.	
National D., 654 Fulton St.	Park 5892
Parkside Cr., 1509 Haight St.	Park 4238

All dairies not mentioned in this list are unfair to our Local Union.

Note—D for Dairy. Cr.—Creamery.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following trade unionists have passed away: William Acker of the chauffeurs, Henry Falk of the barbers, John V. Anderson of the bay and river steamboatmen, John E. Mulligan of the painters, Edward A. Parker of the printers, Andrew Anderson of the carpenters, Louis Daveggio of the material teamsters, and William McParland of the ship caulkers.

The union label will hereafter appear on the official publication of the Women's Political League.

Mailers' Union No. 18 has levied an assessment of 10 cents a member per week for the benefit of the striking unions.

Tom Mann, the British syndicalist, is expected to arrive in San Francisco on October 25th in his tour of California. He probably will deliver a series of lectures here under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 voted last Monday night against amalgamation with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, a proposition which is now before all of the unions for a general referendum.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday
Evenings

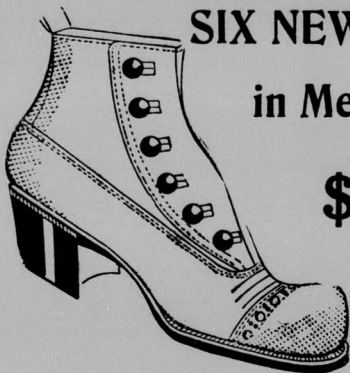
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Shoes Shown
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\$3.50

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MADE IN THREE LEATHERS—Dull Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt and
Tan Russia Calf, Button and Blucher Lace Styles, all Shapes, Hand
Welt Soles, \$3.50

This is
the Store
that
First Introduced
Union-Stamped
Shoes
in California

Personal and Local

The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers has moved its headquarters from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Chicago, where, with money appropriated by the last convention for the purpose, they have purchased a building large enough to accommodate the union and the official publication. It is located at 6334 Yale avenue, Chicago.

The father of Miss Carrie Parmer of the laundry workers, James Parmer, passed away last Sunday at the age of 67. He was a native of Alabama and leaves a widow and four daughters to mourn his loss.

Will J. French of the Industrial Accident Board addressed the San Jose Building Trades Council last night at an open meeting of that body. The new law was thoroughly explained.

In a letter to the San Francisco Labor Council, Clarence S. Darrow advises that unless he is forced to again stand trial in Los Angeles he does not desire the money raised by the Council for his defense and would prefer to have it turned over to the men convicted of an alleged dynamite conspiracy charge at Indianapolis.

M. J. McGuire of the Boiler Makers' Union submitted an amendment to the constitution of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night providing for an increase in dues from \$2 per month to \$4 per month, one-half of the amount to be set aside as a building fund. Final action on the proposed amendment will be taken by the Council next Friday night.

Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, has advised the Labor Council that the management of the "Call" has signed a lease whereby it secures the right to use the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Barbrack said that the "Call" plant is unionized throughout.

Harry L. Morrison of this city, who was elected secretary-treasurer of the International Steam Laundry Workers' Union, left for the international headquarters, Troy, N. Y., Monday night with his wife, to assume his new duties. Charles Childs and Charles Hawley of this city,

and Walter Brooks of Sacramento, were elected trustees of the international union, Hawley also being elected to represent the international union at the annual convention of the A. F. of L. in Seattle, November 10th.

The Bakers' Union is completing arrangements for its twenty-eighth anniversary ball, to be held at the German House on the night of October 25th. The committee on arrangements is composed of J. Zamford, A. Wahl, W. Stoch, C. Bantel, P. Keller, E. Krugel and F. Brisco. A special meeting to discuss the assessment for the men on strike in San Francisco will be held on Saturday, October 4th. C. Bantel and P. Killespie have been elected delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council and Herman Konig has been elected trustee.

The United States Navy Department has advised the Labor Council that it has no right to insist that only American citizens shall be employed in the construction of the Government Hospital at Honolulu, and therefore cannot comply with the request of the Labor Council that the large number of Japanese employed on the work be discharged.

The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, in annual convention, re-elected Henry Ullner of San Francisco secretary-treasurer. Olaf A. Tveitmoe was elected delegate to the building trades department of the A. F. of L. convention and the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. M. J. Kelly of San Francisco was elected a vice-president. The 1915 convention will be held in San Francisco. The Brotherhood will remove its headquarters to Chicago.

Plans for taking into the union 70 or 80 freight clerks on the water front were discussed at a meeting of the Riggers and Stevedores, Monday night. The clerks are willing to join and the union anxious to give them protection, believing that much strength will be gained. John Kean, president of the Pacific district, International Association of Longshoremen, and J. A. Madsen, secretary and treasurer, were present and addressed the meeting.

"ACROSS THE BORDER."

"Across the Border," a four-act drama, having for its theme the Mexican revolutionary movement, is to be presented at the Cort Theatre, Sunday afternoon, 2:15 o'clock, by a company of professional players under the direction of Paul Gerson.

This play, which has a story of thrilling interest, gives a realistic portrayal of Mexican life and character in a series of stirring episodes. The scenes are in Mexico City and Chihuahua.

A Mexican girl, daughter of a rich family, who risks her liberty in order to help the working-class in the struggle for freedom; an American girl, correspondent of a New York paper, who has been commissioned to write articles on the revolution; a young Mexican revolutionist; and an American mining engineer, are the leading characters. The other types delineated are a captain in the Mexican army, who poses as a revolutionist, while really acting as a spy for the government and is plotting to draw the revolutionists into a trap to be massacred by the soldiers of the dictator; a Yaqui Indian, who is giving his life to right the wrongs of his people; a Mexican don of the old order and his aristocratic wife; a Maya Indian, rurales, Mexican soldiers, American cowboys and rangers.

The first act shows the headquarters of the revolutionary party in Mexico City on the day when the people have been called to rise against the government. In the second is shown the study of the treacherous captain on the night a ball is being given in his home. The scene of the third act is the patio of the hacienda of the old don, and in the fourth is seen an old adobe ruin in a chaparral-fringed valley, where the final conflict of the drama takes place, from which the revolutionists emerge victorious.

Tickets are from \$1.00 to 25c, and may be secured at 240 Pacific Bldg., or at the Cort Theatre.

LECTURES ON ETHICS.

The following course of lectures is announced in Newman Hall, University Campus, by Rev. Thomas Lantry O'Neill, C. S. P.:

October 30, "Definition and Scope of Ethics"; November 6th, "The Ends of Human Action"; November 13th, "The Distinction Between Good and Evil"; November 20th, "What Determines the Morality of an Action?" December 4th, "The Natural Law and Moral Obligation."

Newman Hall is situated on the North side of the University Campus, near Founders' Rock entrance. It is reached by way of the Euclid Avenue car line from Berkeley Station. Lectures start at 5 P. M.

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

There has been no change in the strike situation of the pressmen and feeders, conditions remaining about as they were last week.

The decision of the Labor Council last Friday night to levy an assessment to support the strikers has had the effect of increasing their determination to fight to a finish, while it had a directly opposite effect upon the employers, many of whom view the situation with alarm, as they had entertained the hope that they would be able to starve them into submission.

Denver Pressmen's Union has donated \$25 in cash and levied an assessment to run for six weeks in favor of the pressmen in this city.

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